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EXAMINER
LAFORGIA, CHRISTIAN A

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2131	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 10/06)

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/554,674	FROESSL, HORST
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Christian La Forgia	2131

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *26 December 2006*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *24-48 and 50-55* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *24-48 and 50-55* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some *   c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1.   A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in

37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is

eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e)

has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to

37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 26 December 2006 has been entered.

2.   Claims 24-48 and 50-55 have been presented for examination.

Response to Arguments

3.   Applicant's arguments filed 19 December 2006 have been fully considered but they are

not persuasive.

4.   Applicant's arguments fail to comply with 37 CFR 1.111(b) because they amount to a

general allegation that the claims define a patentable invention without specifically pointing out

how the language of the claims patentably distinguishes them from the references.

5.   See further rejections that follow.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6.   The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found

in a prior Office action.

7.   Claims 24-46, 50, and 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over U.S.

Patent No. 6,487,599 to Smith et al., hereinafter Smith, in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,955,066 to

Notenboom, hereinafter Notenboom, OR U.S. Patent No. 5,109,433 to Notenboom, hereinafter

Notenboom2, OR U.S. Patent No. 5,999,949 to Crandall, hereinafter Crandall.

8.   As per claims 24, 30, and 31, Smith teaches a method of generating and transmitting

information between two service centers comprising

providing means of communication between the service centers between which generated

output documents may be sent or received (Figures 2 [blocks 12a, 12n, 32], 10 [blocks 80, 124],

13 [block 158], 15 [block 12a, 12n, 182]; column 2, lines 22-36; column 3, lines 24-36; column

7, lines 12-26; column 9, lines 56-67);

storing in electronic.form at each service center a copy of each output document (Figures

4 [block 42], 8 [blocks 94, 96], 16 [blocks 192, 194]; column 4, lines 39-53; column 9, lines 43-

67).

9.   Smith does not teach repeatedly and automatically reviewing the content of output

documents to identify content that is repeatedly used and which can be replaced by a shorter

access code, thereby reducing the volume of unique data to be added to the output documents.

10.   Notenboom teaches reviewing the content of output documents to identify content that is

repeatedly used and which can be replaced by a shorter access code, thereby reducing the volume

of unique data to be added to the output documents (Figure 1 [block 16], column 1, lines 60-63,

column 3, lines 48-61).

11.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to identifying frequently occurring words and phrases of a document and associating

them with an access code, since Notenboom states at column 2, lines 17-24 that such a

compression technique would allow for the decompression and presentation of the data to the be

handled rapidly. Notenboom also states at column 2, lines 37-53 that such a compression

technique would allow the files to be compressed enough so that they would be transported

easily, as disclosed on floppy disks. One of ordinary skill in the art would clearly recognize the

importance of compressing a file to the size of a floppy disk for making transmission of said file

over a network that much more efficient. Additionally it has been held that one of ordinary skill

in the art would recognize the benefits of repeating steps and performing them automatically.

See MPEP § 2144.04; see *In re Venner*, 262 F.2d 91, 95, 120 USPQ 193, 194 (CCPA 1958); see

In re Harza, 274 F.2d 669, 671, 124 USPQ 378, 380 (CCPA 1960).

12.   Notenboom2 teaches reviewing the content of output documents to identify content that

is repeatedly used and which can be replaced by a shorter access code, thereby reducing the

volume of unique data to be added to the output documents (Figure 1 [block 16], column 1, lines

66-68, column 3, lines 55-68).

13.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to identifying frequently occurring words and phrases of a document and associating

them with an access code, since Notenboom2 states at column 2, line 23-30 that such a

compression technique would allow for the decompression and presentation of the data to the be-

handled rapidly. Notenboom2 also states at column 2, lines 43-59 that such a compression

technique would allow the files to be compressed enough so that they would be transported

easily, as disclosed on floppy disks. One of ordinary skill in the art would clearly recognize the

importance of compressing a file to the size of a floppy disk for making transmission of said file

over a network that much more efficient. Additionally it has been held that one of ordinary skill

in the art would recognize the benefits of repeating steps and performing them automatically.

See MPEP § 2144.04; see *In re Venner*, 262 F.2d 91, 95, 120 USPQ 193, 194 (CCPA 1958); see

In re Harza, 274 F.2d 669, 671, 124 USPQ 378, 380 (CCPA 1960).

14.   Crandall teaches reviewing the content of output documents to identify content that is

repeatedly used and which can be replaced by a shorter access code, thereby reducing the volume

of unique data to be added to the output documents (column 5, line 26 to column 9, line 48).

15.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to identifying frequently occurring words and phrases of a document and associating

them with an access code, since Crandall states at column 2, lines 52-63 that such a modification

would compress a text document so that it may be compactly stored, rapidly transmitted and

quickly expanded without need for supplemental decompression information. Additionally it has

been held that one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the benefits of repeating steps and

performing them automatically.   See MPEP § 2144.04; see *In re Venner*, 262 F.2d 91, 95, 120

USPQ 193, 194 (CCPA 1958); see *In re Harza*, 274 F.2d 669, 671, 124 USPQ 378, 380 (CCPA

1960).

16.   Regarding claim 25, Smith does not teach wherein the reviewing step includes searching

through the stored information and selecting parts of documents which have been used more than

a preselected number of times as being content repeatedly used and identifying such selected

parts by an access code.

17.   Notenboom teaches wherein the reviewing step includes searching through the stored

information and selecting parts of documents which have been used more than a preselected

number of times as being content repeatedly used and identifying such selected parts by an

access code (Figure 1 [block 16], column 1, lines 60-63, column 3, lines 48-61).

18.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention
was made to select parts of documents which have been used more than a preselected number of
times as being content repeatedly used and identifying such selected parts by an access code for
similar reasons to those discussed above.

19.   Notenboom2 teaches wherein the reviewing step includes searching through the stored
information and selecting parts of documents which have been used more than a preselected
number of times as being content repeatedly used and identifying such selected parts by an
access code (Figure 1 [block 16], column 1, lines 66-68, column 3, lines 55-68).

20.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention
was made to select parts of documents which have been used more than a preselected number of
times as being content repeatedly used and identifying such selected parts by an access code for
similar reasons to those discussed above.

21.   Crandall teaches wherein the reviewing step includes searching through the stored
information and selecting parts of documents which have been used more than a preselected
number of times as being content repeatedly used and identifying such selected parts by an
access code (column 5, line 26 to column 9, line 48).

22.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention
was made to select parts of documents which have been used more than a preselected number of
times as being content repeatedly used and identifying such selected parts by an access code for
similar reasons to those discussed above.

23.   With regards to claim 26, Smith does not teach transmitting the resulting output

document with the resulting access code(s) which identify the repeated parts and the unique data

from an originating service center to a recipient service center.

24.   Notenboom teaches transmitting the resulting output document with the resulting access

code(s) which identify the repeated parts and the unique data from an originating service center

to a recipient service center (Figure 1 [blocks 23, 24], column 5, lines 43-53).

25.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to transmit the resulting output document with the resulting access code(s) which

identify the repeated parts and the unique data from an originating service center to a recipient

service center for similar reasons to those discussed above.

26.   Notenboom2 teaches transmitting the resulting output document with the resulting access

code(s) which identify the repeated parts and the unique data from an originating service center

to a recipient service center (Figure 1 [blocks 23, 24], column 5, lines 56-66).

27.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to transmit the resulting output document with the resulting access code(s) which

identify the repeated parts and the unique data from an originating service center to a recipient

service center for similar reasons to those discussed above.

28.   Crandall teaches transmitting the resulting output document with the resulting access

code(s) which identify the repeated parts and the unique data from an originating service center

to a recipient service center (column 13, line 23 to column 14, line 25).

29.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to transmit the resulting output document with the resulting access code(s) which

identify the repeated parts and the unique data from an originating service center to a recipient

service center for similar reasons to those discussed above.

30.   Regarding claim 27, Smith teaches providing at each service center a control computer, a

client memory and means for producing an output document from the client memory (Figure 7

[blocks 72, 78, 88], 11, 17 [blocks 12, 198]; column 6, lines 26-32; column 7, lines 27-37);

wherein the storing step comprises storing in the client memory data comprising parts of

documents to be generated in response to a request received from a client, generating and storing

a document output of selected format and content and designating unique data (column 10, line

52 to column 11, line 14; column 14, lines 36-54).

31.   Smith does not teach wherein the reviewing step includes reviewing the text of the output

documents to identify phrases repeatedly used by that client and which are not part of the stored

data and adding the access code to the data comprising parts of documents to be generated.

32.   Notenboom teaches wherein the reviewing step includes reviewing the text of the output

documents to identify phrases repeatedly used by that client and which are not part of the stored

data and adding the access code to the data comprising parts of documents to be generated

(Figure 1 [block 16], column 1, lines 60-63, column 3, lines 48-61).

33.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to have the reviewing step includes reviewing the text of the output documents to

identify phrases repeatedly used by that client and which are not part of the stored data and

adding the access code to the data comprising parts of documents to be generated, for reasons

similar to those discussed above.

34.   Notenboom2 teaches wherein the reviewing step includes reviewing the text of the output

documents to identify phrases repeatedly used by that client and which are not part of the stored

data and adding the access code to the data comprising parts of documents to be generated

(Figure 1 [block 16], column 1, lines 66-68, column 3, lines 55-68).

35.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to have the reviewing step includes reviewing the text of the output documents to

identify phrases repeatedly used by that client and which are not part of the stored data and

adding the access code to the data comprising parts of documents to be generated, for reasons

similar to those discussed above.

36.   Crandall teaches wherein the reviewing step includes reviewing the text of the output

documents to identify phrases repeatedly used by that client and which are not part of the stored

data and adding the access code to the data comprising parts of documents to be generated

(column 5, line 26 to column 9, line 48).

37.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to have the reviewing step includes reviewing the text of the output documents to

identify phrases repeatedly used by that client and which are not part of the stored data and

adding the access code to the data comprising parts of documents to be generated, for reasons

similar to those discussed above.

38.   Regarding claim 28, Smith teaches including the step of encrypting each output

document (column 13, lines 18-32).

39.   As per claims 29 and 50, Smith teaches a method for generating and disseminating

information comprising the steps of:

establishing at least two client service centers each for the use of system users, the service

centers each including a computer and associated memory (Figures 2 [blocks 12a, 12n, 32], 10

[blocks 80, 124], 13 [block 158], 15 [block 12a, 12n, 182]; column 2, lines 22-36; column 3,

lines 24-36; column 7, lines 12-26; column 9, lines 56-67);

providing means of electronic communication between the service centers for sending

and receiving generated output documents and requests for documents between the service

centers (Figures 2 [blocks 12a, 12n, 32], 10 [blocks 80, 124], 13 [block 158], 15 [block 12a, 12n,

182]; column 2, lines 22-36; column 3, lines 24-36; column 7, lines 12-26; column 9, lines 56-

67);

storing in the memory at each client service center data comprising parts of documents to

be compiled with additional data received from clients to form an output document (Figure 7

[block 78]; column 14, lines 42-54);

compiling and storing output documents of selected format and content and designated

unique data by substituting in response to requests from clients the storage access codes of the

document parts identified in and by document output compilation requests from clients (column

14, lines 42-54); and

transmitting the output documents to a recipient service center thereby reducing unique

data to be added to output documents (Figure 20 [blocks 325, 330]; column 2, lines 22-36;

column 9, lines 43-67; column 10, line 52 to column 6, line 14; column 14, lines 42-54).

40. .   Smith does not teach reviewing automatically and in a learning mode the content of the

output documents to identify parts thereof that are repeatedly used amongst such documents, and

generating automatically a storage access code uniquely associated with such identified

document parts and adding the identified document parts each with its uniquely associated

storage access code to the stored data comprising parts of documents to be compiled.

41.   Notenboom teaches reviewing automatically and in a learning mode the content of the

output documents to identify parts thereof that are repeatedly used amongst such documents;

and, generating automatically a storage access code uniquely associated with such identified

document parts and adding the identified document parts each with its uniquely associated

storage access code to the stored data comprising parts of documents to be compiled (Figure 1

[block 16], column 1, lines 60-63, column 3, lines 48-61).

42.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to identifying frequently occurring words and phrases of a document and associating

them with an access code, since Notenboom states at column 2, lines 17-24 that such a

compression technique would allow for the decompression and presentation of the data to the be

handled rapidly. Notenboom also states at column 2, lines 37-53 that such a compression

technique would allow the files to be compressed enough so that they would be transported

easily, as disclosed on floppy disks. One of ordinary skill in the art would clearly recognize the

importance of compressing a file to the size of a floppy disk for making transmission of said file

over a network that much more efficient. Additionally it has been held that one of ordinary skill

in the art would recognize the benefits of repeating steps and performing them automatically.

See MPEP § 2144.04; see *In re Venner*, 262 F.2d 91, 95, 120 USPQ 193, 194 (CCPA 1958); see

In re Harza, 274 F.2d 669, 671, 124 USPQ 378, 380 (CCPA 1960).

43.   Notenboom2 teaches reviewing automatically and in a learning mode the content of the

output documents to identify parts thereof that are repeatedly used amongst such documents;

and, generating automatically a storage access code uniquely associated with such identified

document parts and adding the identified document parts each with its uniquely associated

storage access code to the stored data comprising parts of documents to be compiled (Figure 1

[block 16], column 1, lines 66-68, column 3, lines 55-68).

44.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to identifying frequently occurring words and phrases of a document and associating

them with an access code, since Notenboom2 states at column 2, line 23-30 that such a

compression technique would allow for the decompression and presentation of the data to the be

handled rapidly. Notenboom2 also states at column 2, lines 43-59 that such a compression

technique would allow the files to be compressed enough so that they would be transported

easily, as disclosed on floppy disks. One of ordinary skill in the art would clearly recognize the

importance of compressing a file to the size of a floppy disk for making transmission of said file

over a network that much more efficient. Additionally it has been held that one of ordinary skill

in the art would recognize the benefits of repeating steps and performing them automatically.

See MPEP § 2144.04; see *In re Venner*, 262 F.2d 91, 95, 120 USPQ 193, 194 (CCPA 1958); see

In re Harza, 274 F.2d 669, 671, 124 USPQ 378, 380 (CCPA 1960).

45.   Crandall teaches reviewing automatically and in a learning mode the content of the

output documents to identify parts thereof that are repeatedly used amongst such documents;

and, generating automatically a storage access code uniquely associated with such identified

document parts and adding the identified document parts each with its uniquely associated

storage access code to the stored data comprising parts of documents to be compiled (column 5,

line 26 to column 9, line 48).

46.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to identifying frequently occurring words and phrases of a document and associating

them with an access code, since Crandall states at column 2, lines 52-63 that such a modification

would compress a text document so that it may be compactly stored, rapidly transmitted and

quickly expanded without need for supplemental decompression information. Additionally it has

been held that one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the benefits of repeating steps and

performing them automatically. See MPEP § 2144.04; see *In re Venner*, 262 F.2d 91, 95, 120

USPQ 193, 194 (CCPA 1958); see *In re Harza*, 274 F.2d 669, 671, 124 USPQ 378, 380 (CCPA

1960).

47.   Regarding claim 32, Smith teaches including assigning a portion of the client memory to

each of the plurality of clients (Figure 4 [block 46], 7 [block 78]; column 4, lines 24-63).

48.   Regarding claim 33, Smith teaches electronically interconnecting the service centers with

each other for bi-directional communication between each service center and each other service

center (Figure 15 [block 182], 20 [blocks 325, 330]; column 12, lines 23-53; column 15, lines

27-40).

49.   Regarding claim 34, Smith teaches establishing a storage access and compilation code having a recognizable format for transmission by a client to a service center to request a document, the code being recognizable by the control computer to identify the client, a document format and selectable items of document content including items of unique data, whereby the control computer selects one or more document components from the client's assigned memory portion, and assembles the components to form the requested document (column 9, lines 42-67).

50.   Regarding claim 35, Smith teaches including electronically transmitting the document output to the recipient (Figures 14 and 15 [blocks 168, 170, 184]; column 7, lines 12-27; column 10, line 52 to column 11, line 24).

51.   Regarding claim 36, Smith teaches including transmitting a printed copy of the document output to the recipient (Figures 14 and 15 [blocks 176, 178, 188], 18 and 19 [block 178]; column 10, line 52 to column 11, line 24; column 11, lines 3-14).

52.   Regarding claim 37, Smith teaches wherein the service center comprises facsimile receiving and transmitting equipment (Figures 14 and 15 [blocks 172, 174, 186]; column 5, lines 10-30; column 10, line 52 to column 11, line 24).

53.   With regards to claim 38, Smith teaches including transmitting the document output to

the recipient by facsimile transmission (Figures 14 and 15 [blocks 172, 174, 186]; column 5,

lines 10-30; column 10, line 52 to column 11, line 24).

54.   Regarding claim 39, Smith teaches wherein the service center comprises printing and

mailing equipment (Figures 14 and 15 [blocks 176, 178, 188], 18 and 19 [block 178]; column 10,

line 52 to column 11, line 24; column 11, lines 3-14). Smith teaches printing out received

documents and receiving e-mail notifications that a document has been received.

55.   Regarding claim 40, Smith teaches wherein the step of generating includes adding a date

to the generated document identifying original date of transmission from the client (column 4,

lines 53-60).

56.   Regarding claim 41, Smith teaches including electronically marking the generated

document with preselected identifying information (column 4, lines 53-60).

57.   With regards to claim 42, Smith teaches including providing an electronically stored copy

of each transmitted document and identifying information to the client (Figures 4 [block 42], 8

[blocks 94, 96], 16 [blocks 192, 194]; column 4, lines 39-53; column 9, lines 43-67).

58.   Regarding claim 43, Smith teaches and including translating the requested document into

a selected language other than the language of the original request, and transmitting the

document or parts thereof in the selected language (column 8, lines 10-65). Smith teaches

documents being transferred between California and Japan, thus it would have been obvious to

include translating means.

59.   Regarding claim 44, Smith teaches and including storing at the service center a copy in

electronic, computer-readable form of each output document for a client, and providing to

selected recipients output documents for said recipients in computer-readable electronic form

without regard to the form in which the output document is initially transmitted to the recipient

(column 9, lines 42-67).

60.   Regarding claim 45, Smith teaches wherein the request received from a client can be

received in any one of a plurality of communication forms including facsimile and electronic

transmission, and wherein the step of transmitting the document output to a designated recipient

includes transmitting by a communication form selected for efficiency without regard for the

form of request transmission from the client to the service center (Figures 14 and 15; column 10,

line 52 to column 11, line 24).

61.   Regarding claim 46, Smith teaches including assigning a common portion of the client

memory to all clients, the common portion being available to any client, and storing in the

common portion phrases and sentences commonly usable by multiple clients (Figure 7 [blocks

72, 78, 88], 11, 17 [blocks 12, 198]; column 6, lines 26-32; column 7, lines 27-37; column 10, line 52 to column 11, line 14; column 14, lines 36-54).

62.   Regarding claim 51, Smith teaches wherein said service center is geographically significantly closer to said recipient than to said client (column 8, lines 10-65).

63.   Claims 47 and 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smith in view of Notenboom, Notenboom2, or Crandall as applied above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,539,468 to Suzuki et al., hereinafter Suzuki.

64.   Regarding claim 47, Smith and Notenboom, Notenboom2, or Crandall do not teach wherein the client memory includes stored graphic elements and the step of generating a document output includes compiling the document from the graphic elements stored at the service center.

65.   Suzuki teaches wherein the client memory includes stored graphic elements and the step of generating a document output includes compiling the document from the graphic elements stored at the service center (column 11, line 42 to column 12, line 10).

66.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to identifying parts of a document and associating them with an access code. One would be motivated to include this feature because it would reduce the amount of data to be added to documents, thus providing for a system that would minimize the size of documents by eliminating multiple instances of recurring images.

67.   Regarding claim 48, Smith and Notenboom, Notenboom2, or Crandall do not teach

wherein the client memory includes stored graphic elements and the step of generating includes

transmitting selected codes from the client to the service center for selecting and manipulating

the stored elements to create and modify graphical creations at the service center.

68.   Suzuki teaches wherein the client memory includes stored graphic elements and the step

of generating includes transmitting selected codes from the client to the service center for

selecting and manipulating the stored elements to create and modify graphical creations at the

service center (column 11, line 42 to column 12, line 10).

69.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to identifying parts of a document and associating them with an access code. One

would be motivated to include this feature because it would reduce the amount of data to be

added to documents, thus providing for a system that would minimize the size of documents by

eliminating multiple instances of recurring images.

70.   Claims 52 and 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smith

in view of Notenboom, Notenboom2, or Crandall as applied above, and further in view of U.S.

Patent No. 5,241,466 to Perry et al., hereinafter Perry.

71.   Regarding claim 52, Smith and Notenboom, Notenboom2, or Crandall do not teach

means at said service centers for storing documents available for sale, and means for printing and

dispensing the documents in response to receipt of payment.

72.   Perry teaches means at said service centers for storing documents available for sale

(column 2, lines 31-64), and

means for printing and dispensing the documents in response to receipt of payment

(column 2, lines 31-64). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to require means for payment per document. One would be motivated to

include such retribution for the document to cover storage and maintenance fees for the servers

and various services provided.

73.   Regarding claim 53, Smith and Notenboom, Notenboom2, or Crandall do not teach

including means responsive to voice input for generating text.

74.   Perry teaches including means responsive to voice input for generating text (Abstract;

column 5, lines 1-12). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to include voice input for generating text. One would be motivated to do

include this input device as it would provide a convenient method to update personal

information, such as preferences, order a file via an automated system, or update a personal

document, such as a will or other legal document.

75.   Claim 54 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smith in view of

Notenboom.

76.   As per claim 54, Smith teaches a method of generating and transmitting information

between two service centers comprising:

providing means of communication between the service centers between which generated

output documents may be sent or received (Figures 2 [blocks 12a, 12n, 32], 10 [blocks 80, 124],

13 [block 158], 15 [block 12a, 12n, 182]; column 2, lines 22-36; column 3, lines 24-36; column

7, lines 12-26; column 9, lines 56-67);

providing at each service center a control computer having computer storage allocated to

a client memory (column 6, lines 17-45, i.e. account manager), and means for producing an

output document according to selectable formats from the client memory (Figure 5 [block 62],

column 10, line 50 to column 11, line 18, i.e. supporting multiple operating systems, e-mail

clients and document types);

storing in electronic code form at each service center a copy of each output document

(Figures 4 [block 42], 8 [blocks 94, 96], 16 [blocks 192, 194]; column 4, lines 39-53; column 9,

lines 43-67).

77.   Smith does not disclose storing in the client memory data comprising parts of documents

to be incorporated in generated documents in response to a request received from a client, and

generating and storing a document output of selected format and content and designating unique

data; and repeatedly and automatically reviewing the text content of output documents to identify

and store phrases that are repeatedly used and which can be replaced by a shorter access code,

thereby reducing the volume of unique data to be added to the output documents, the reviewing

step including reviewing the text of the output documents to identify phrases repeatedly used by

that client which are not part of the stored data, and adding the access code to the stored data

comprising parts of documents to be generated.

78.   Notenboom discloses storing tables and indices required to access and decompress any

selected portions of text, with context strings and a context map provided to facilitate access to

the compressed data (column 2, lines 10-18);

repeatedly and automatically reviewing the content of output documents to identify

content that is repeatedly used and which can be replaced by a shorter access code, thereby

reducing the volume of unique data to be added to the output documents (Figure 1 [block 16],

column 1, lines 44-63, column 3, lines 48-61).

the reviewing step including reviewing the text of the output documents to identify

phrases repeatedly used by that client which are not part of the stored data, and adding the access

code to the stored data comprising parts of documents to be generated (column 3, lines 48-61).

79.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to identifying frequently occurring words and phrases of a document and associating

them with an access code, since Notenboom states at column 2, lines 17-24 that such a

compression technique would allow for the decompression and presentation of the data to the be

handled rapidly. Notenboom also states at column 2, lines 37-53 that such a compression

technique would allow the files to be compressed enough so that they would be transported

easily, as disclosed on floppy disks. One of ordinary skill in the art would clearly recognize the

importance of compressing a file to the size of a floppy disk for making transmission of said file

over a network that much more efficient. Additionally it has been held that one of ordinary skill

in the art would recognize the benefits of repeating steps and performing them automatically.

See MPEP § 2144.04; see *In re Venner*, 262 F.2d 91, 95, 120 USPQ 193, 194 (CCPA 1958); see

In re Harza, 274 F.2d 669, 671, 124 USPQ 378, 380 (CCPA 1960).

80.   As per claim 55, Smith teaches a method for generating and disseminating information

comprising the steps of:

      establishing at least two client service centers each for the use of system users, the service

centers each including a computer and associated memory (Figures 2 and 15 [blocks 12a, 12n]);

      providing means of electronic communication between the service centers for sending

and receiving generated output documents and requests for documents and information

identifying the allocation of access codes between service centers (Figures 2 [blocks 12a, 12n,

32], 10 [blocks 80, 124], 13 [block 158], 15 [block 12a, 12n, 182]; column 2, lines 22-36;

column 3, lines 24-36; column 7, lines 12-26; column 9, lines 56-67);

      storing in the memory at each client service center data an original output document

(Figures 4 [block 42], 8 [blocks 94, 96], 16 [blocks 192, 194]; column 4, lines 39-53; column 9,

lines 43-67);

      transmitting the output documents to a recipient service center (Figures 2 [block 32], 14

and 15 [blocks 182]).

81.   Smith does not disclose storing in the memory at each client service center data

comprising parts of documents to be compiled; reviewing automatically and in a learning mode

the text content of the output documents to identify document and text parts thereof that are

repeatedly used amongst such documents; generating automatically and uniquely amongst

connected client service centers a storage access code uniquely associated with each of such

identified document parts and adding the identified document parts each with its uniquely

associated storage access code to the stored data comprising parts of documents to be compiled

at each connected service center; compiling and storing generated compressed output documents

of selected format and content and designated unique data by substituting in response to requests

from clients the storage access codes of the document parts identified in and by document output

compilation requests from clients.

82.   Notenboom teaches storing in the memory at each client service center data comprising

parts of documents to be compiled (column 2, lines 10-18);

        reviewing automatically and in a learning mode the text content of the output documents

to identify document and text parts thereof that are repeatedly used amongst such documents

(Figure 1 [block 16], column 1, lines 44-63, column 3, lines 48-61);

        generating automatically and uniquely amongst connected client service centers a storage

access code uniquely associated with each of such identified document parts and adding the

identified document parts each with its uniquely associated storage access code to the stored data

comprising parts of documents to be compiled at each connected service center (Figure 1 [block

16], column 1, lines 44-63, column 3, lines 17-61);

compiling and storing generated compressed output documents of selected format and

content and designated unique data by substituting in response to requests from clients the

storage access codes of the document parts identified in and by document output compilation

requests from clients (column 2, lines 10-18).

83.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to identifying frequently occurring words and phrases of a document and associating

them with an access code, since Notenboom states at column 2, lines 17-24 that such a

compression technique would allow for the decompression and presentation of the data to the be

handled rapidly. Notenboom also states at column 2, lines 37-53 that such a compression

technique would allow the files to be compressed enough so that they would be transported

easily, as disclosed on floppy disks. One of ordinary skill in the art would clearly recognize the

importance of compressing a file to the size of a floppy disk for making transmission of said file

over a network that much more efficient. Additionally it has been held that one of ordinary skill

in the art would recognize the benefits of repeating steps and performing them automatically.

See MPEP § 2144.04; see *In re Venner*, 262 F.2d 91, 95, 120 USPQ 193, 194 (CCPA 1958); see

In re Harza, 274 F.2d 669, 671, 124 USPQ 378, 380 (CCPA 1960).

Conclusion

84.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Christian La Forgia whose telephone number is (571) 272-3792.

The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Thursday 7-5.

85.   If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Ayaz Sheikh can be reached on (571) 272-3795. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

86.   Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would

like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated

information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Christian LaForgia
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2131

Clf